

OXFORD OBSERVER.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1825.

Number 35.

POETRY.

JONATHAN'S RETURN FROM MARKET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
January 1st, 1825.
Fifteen hundred twenty-four
Has gone, and with it all our store,
May eighteen hundred twenty-five
Bring greater bliss to all that live.
But why complain? your life is spared,
And well as others you have fared.
Complain! why 'tis the fashion now;
Show me a man that holds the plough,
Show me a man that e'er reads rhymes
Who don't complain of these hard times!
See Farmer's wife in angry pet—
But ninnence for the butter get?
No woman ever yet was willing
To make good butter for a shilling;
Had men but souls, or woman's heart,
They'd raise another Bonaparte;
Raise cheese to ninnence; then what follows?
Corn soon would bring at least, two dollars.
Fork at four cents! you dused elf,
Then go and feed the hogs yourself;
Ten cents only get for flax,
Why that won't pay the school-house tax.
I never saw such times as these;
Why men don't wish their wives to please.
The chickens too, only five cents!
They us'd to bring as many pence;
The greatest goose that e'er was seen
To sell my goose for a pistaren!
No money you have got, I know,
What New-Year's present can you show?
Open the bundle, let me see,
I'll warrant you forgot the tea,
Wife, I believe the pipes a't broke,
Open the bundle, let us smoke;
Come, let us take a little cheer
And wish the new, a happy year.
George, take the horse, and see all fad
In season—e're you go to bed
A log and wood in order fit
So you won't tumble over it.
Husband, these clothes I fear are rotten,
Ha! what you forgot the factory cotton?
Come, let us see for pity's sake,
What bargains you in market make.
Oh dear! an imitation shawl,
A beauty, husband, that beats all!
Ten pounds of butter only? there
It almost equals camel's hair!
I knew I'd please you, wife—now look,
Your goose brought Bill a spelling book;
Molasses thirty cents, do you see,
And only fifty-five for tea.
Rum, rectified, my dear, think well on,
Seven pounds of pork has bought a gallon;
For eggs, now see the ribbon come,
A dozen bought a yard and thump;
You threaten'd, but your threats were vain
To say they should not lay again.
Come, let us be content, I bet
We can live well as ever yet;
Proceeding in the good old way,
And having no old debts to pay.
To keep good stores upon ourselves,
Let markets regulate themselves;
I've bought with what I carried, wife,
As much as ever in my life.
Some folks on others' faults are stumbling;
Some people always will be grumbling;
Dear self, with cash to gratify,
Would love to see ten thousand die.
While we have bread and beef and honey,
Let those who please hoard up their money;
Poor, for base gold, through life they wander
To leave ungrateful heirs to squander.

JOTHAM.

THE REPOSITORY.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

WATERLOO—IN 1824.

From a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated July 30th.
From Brussels I made an excursion to the field of Waterloo, a spot memorable for the events it has witnessed, and particularly attracting to those who have taken an interest in the political events of the last fifteen years. Having purchased a plan of the field, and the necessary book of directions, I set out on Saturday morning last in a Cabriolet for Waterloo, with a young Frenchman by my side to serve me a Valet de Place. It was necessary for me to study my book well upon the road, in order to be familiar with the persons who were engaged in the scenes of the 18th June, 1815. My attention was at length roused at the exclamation of my guide, "Mon Dieu, voilà Waterloo, voilà Waterloo!" We had already passed the village, and that of Jean was before us, and at a short distance the man of all others on such an occasion I could most wish to see, John Baptiste Decoster, who acted as a guide to Napoleon during the battle. He was seized by the French at 6 o'clock in the morning, and carried to Napoleon, who mounting him on horseback, tying him to the saddle, giving the bridle to a trooper, compelled him to act as a guide.

Over the field which on one night was drenched with the blood of more than eighty thousand men, the wheat and grass are now in rich luxuriance—the houses which then shattered to their foundations, now exhibit, in a renewed form, all the indications of peace and happiness—the sturdy trees which then groaned from the pitiless piercing of war's swift messenger of destruction, now raise again their proud heads, and invite the wandering and weary traveller to take a shelter under their branches. But still there are sufficient landmarks remaining by which to trace the progress of the battle, and Decoster was with me to say here stood Napoleon—here stood Wellington—At such a point, and at such an hour, entered the venerable Blucher. Such a General commanded here, and such was his fate, and

such a man there, and such was his fate. Besides there are not wanting graves and monuments and relics; a destroyed Chateau there, a shattered wall there, and trees whose wounded and decayed branches testify to the various modes of destruction here brought into operation on that distressing day.

The first object pointed to me, was the farm house of St. Jean, used by the British as a hospital. It was directly in the rear of Wellington's position, and at one time contained more than three thousand wounded, who were heaped upon each other within its walls. The roofs and walls, though now entire, bear the marks of many a cannon shot. Next was the house of La Haye Sainte, which was directly in front of the line. Here, and at the Chateau of Hougoumont, was the seat of the battle. Both places were protected by high brick garden wall, which afforded so much security as to make them important posts for either party—and both places were taken and retaken three times during the battle. The house of La Haye Sainte was very much shattered but not destroyed. It has been furnished with a new roof, and new walls in part. The garden wall still shows the impression which the thousand bullets have made upon it. In the yard attached to it, it is said more than three thousand perished. The Chateau Hougoumont was at a distant part of the field, and was first attacked by the left wing of the French under Jerome Bonaparte. It was burnt by the French when filled with English soldiers, and many wounded of both parties, who were buried in its ashes—but the English soon after enjoyed their revenge, by the slaughter of more than fifteen hundred Frenchmen in a small orchard adjoining, of not more than four acres—on one tree in this orchard, there are to be counted the marks of upwards of three hundred balls—and it still lives. Near the Chateau, in the centre of the road, and in the midst of the slaughter, stands a small brick chapel, which received no material injury. It is shown, and contains two images of carved wood, one of the Virgin Mary over the desk, and one of our Saviour on the cross, over the door. During the conflagration of the house, the door of the chapel took fire—the flames just reached the feet of the image, scorched them a little, and it is said, here stopped without any human intervention—it probably was the case and is a remarkable circumstance. The Protestant regards it with solemnity, while the Catholic bends before it with a degree of respect and veneration. The white walls of this little chapel are literally covered with the names of those who have visited it—and it gave me no little pleasure to retrace with my pencil, the genuine hand writing of Byron, and to inscribe my own name in a small place which still remained vacant.

Decoster took no little pains to point out upon the plan every position, and to relate all the circumstances connected with each, so far as he recollected, and had been informed by those engaged in the battle, who have since conversed with him. He says he has accompanied Wellington twice over the field since. Occasionally he would relate some anecdote of Bonaparte, which of course received from such a quarter could not but be interesting. He acknowledged that he was very much frightened, and when he sometimes flinched at the showers of shot that fell around him, Bonaparte would say, "do not stir, my friend—balls will kill you as well in the back as in the front, and wound you more disgracefully."

It would be difficult to describe the various emotions which at times influenced me in reviewing the scenes and events which have so much immortalized this place. It seemed as though the scene and character were all before me, and that I could realize in every movement the intense interest and anxiety which those must have felt who were spectators. I could, as it were, see Napoleon rallying his troops, making to his chosen guards his last harangue, reminding them how often he had relied on their valor in cases of extremity, and that he had never appealed to them in vain. Their enthusiastic shout of "Vive l'Empereur!" almost echoed in my ears, and I almost shuddered to see them march on with a firm and steady step in dead silence, to that grand effort, which was to involve the fate of Europe. But those chosen troops of France, who had never been vanquished, and who had long been the terror of Europe, were compelled to give way—to fly. And shall it be said to Wellington? to a man? to that almighty arm, "which ruleth over armies of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the Earth?" Wellington, to be sure, discovered throughout the conflict, all the calmness, prudence, sagacity and courage of the most experienced soldier. But such were the advantages that Bonaparte had gained at one time, that he involuntarily exclaimed, "would to Heaven that Blucher or night had come!" Indeed so confident was Bonaparte of success at that moment, that he despatched a Courier to Paris to say "that the day was won." Those brave troops, said he, "how they fight, it is a pity to destroy them, but I shall beat them at last." Shall it not be said that an all seeing eye, and an all hearing ear, saw and heard the presumptuous boast of this vain man, and occasioned that reverse of fortune which not less hasty than disastrous,

caused him to seek personal safety in a precipitate flight. Twelve hours only had elapsed, before he was flying the woods of Charleroi, twenty miles from the field of battle, without a Soldier, over whom he could enforce obedience.

Three conspicuous monuments are erected on the field. One to the memory of Colonel Canning, who had served as Aid to Wellington during the wars in Portugal, Spain and France, and was killed on the spot. Another bears the names of about forty Belgian Officers, who fell under the command of the Prince of Orange; the third, or Prussian Monument, denotes the spot where Blucher entered the field. A note where the battle closed. It is to be 180 feet high, 700 broad at the base, 140 feet at the top. Seven hundred men and three hundred horses are now employed in this work, and it will be completed next year. It has already gone up 20 or 30 feet. Some workmen employed in removing the earth, while I was there, came to a grave where many had been buried in their clothes, I was surprised to notice that although the flesh had perished, the hair of several was uninjured.

Mr. Mertens, a very respectable gentleman, of Brussels, informed me, that the day before the battle the English troops went out from the town, and encamped on the field a little before night. On the same evening a distinguished military officer gave a ball at Brussels, to which the English officers were invited. Wellington and a great many others were present. In the course of the evening twenty or thirty couriers arrived, bringing him the intelligence of the rapid movements of the French towards him. Apparently undisturbed, he transmitted his orders to the officers remaining on the field, and despatched messengers to Blucher to hasten to aid him. When the entertainment was nearly closed, he observed to his officers—"Gentlemen, we have passed a very pleasant evening, and perhaps some of you are a little fatigued; but I have now to communicate that, without delay, we have other duties to perform. In one hour you will meet me at Waterloo and receive your instructions." Such was the hurry and consternation that many did not find time to change their garments, as the field was ten miles distant; and it is said that several were found among the dead and wounded in the same dress they had worn to the ball the preceding evening.

Among the other objects of interest, I visited the Village Church at Waterloo. Its altar is covered with inscriptions to the memory of the most distinguished who fell on that eventful day. Of one, only 24 years of age, it is recorded, that he had faced his country's foes in thirty-three engagements. A very modest notice is made of the various services performed by Colonel Canning, and the strong attachment that existed between him and Wellington. A few lines which follow struck me so forcibly that I copied them. Perhaps they will interest you:

"Lt. Col. Charles Fox Canning, aged 33."

"Of temper mild, with kind affections warm'd,
For life's more peaceful walk by nature form'd,
Rude was the shock, his gentle heart withstood,
When first by duty call'd to fields of blood."

But once in arms, all fonder thoughts repressed,
The soldier's spirit mounted in his breast;
Near his Great Chief, on many a trying day,
He brav'd each peril of the deadly fray;

And when on Waterloo's ensanguined plain,
He fell in glory, midst the glorious slain;
Unmoved by ought to glorious minds allied,
"Thank Heaven! my Leader lives!" he said, and died.

FARMER'S IMPERIOUS DUTY.

"There is no higher obligation under which an independent farmer lies, than that of a strict, moral, religious attention to his laborers. To understand the nature of this, he must first know, that he himself is not to be ignorant, for an ignorant man can teach no one. Intellectual pleasures best secure a man against the pleasures of vice."

"The standard of knowledge among our laboring people is low, compared with what it should be. It would be quite contemptible to suppose that the farmers are to study Latin and Greek. But it is desirable that they should be well versed in all the knowledge that belongs to their occupation. There is time enough for it. A laboring husbandman, who is reading and studying what belongs to his art, is pursuing the most interesting of all knowledge. It is the mystery of nature, in the soil, the plant, the fruit, the seed, the elements."

"Why should not our children be taught it, and why should not the laboring man have the books, which give him this knowledge? But the time, the time, who has it? No husbandman has it in the season of hurry and harvest, for the harvest knows no hurry, and a man must then work, till ten o'clock at night if safety to his crop requires it. Let him save five dollars out of his gin and rum, and cider brandy, and buy that amount of good books this year, and as many the next, and so on, and then let him read them in the long winter evenings that pass from October to March, when he is neither sowing nor planting, nor attending to his cattle, and when he would otherwise be dawd-

ling about, drinking ginger and cider, and doing nothing. He will find there is time enough: he will increase his capital with the least disbursement; he will give dignity to his occupation, and best secure himself against temptations to intemperance."—Sedgwick's Address.

Christmas, Police, &c.—That all religions are tolerated by the laws, is true; but not exactly by public opinion. Zekiel Stamford, came to complain of Terry O'Rourke. He was saving a load of wood in his vocation, patiently and honestly, on Christmas day, because wood is necessary on Christmas, which always falls in winter; Terry was coming from church, and swore that no man should work on Christmas, by the powers he would not tolerate such things; so he despoiled poor Zekiel of his load, and saw, threw the wood about, and Hays, Junr. interfering and arresting Terry, he was rescued by his companions, but after sundry hustlings he succeeded in securing his man, and lodging him in Bridewell. Terry swore that there was no freedom in this country, in locking up a man because he protected religion.—N. Y. Nat. Adv.

If we speak well of others, we shall have the satisfaction of having them say no ill of us.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY
ALBION K. PARRIS,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:
A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A
Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

WHILE we glory in the title, and rejoice in the privileges of a Free and Independent People, it becomes us to remember, that the terms "free and independent" relate to our fellow creatures only; and that they can have no place in a description of the relations which subsist between us and our Maker.

On the Omnipotent Creator and Sovereign of the Universe, the most powerful nations, no less than the feeblest individual, must be ever entirely dependant. From a state of subjection to His Providential and Moral Government, it is neither possible nor desirable that we should be free. As His creatures, we must forever remain under sacred and indissoluble obligations to acknowledge His authority, obey His commands, and acquiesce in the wisdom and rectitude of all His dispensations. As sinful creatures, who have been criminally negligent of these duties, and have thus incurred His just displeasure, we are under similar obligations humbly and penitently to acknowledge our offences, and to seek the restoration of His forfeited favor in the way and manner which He has prescribed. And, as creatures, formed for society, and connected with each other by various ties, it seems highly proper that we should carry the social principles into our religious transactions, and unite to confess our sins, in the guilt of which we all more or less largely participate, and to implore mercies which we all equally need.

I have, therefore, thought fit to appoint, and with the advice of the Council, do appoint THURSDAY, the seventh day of April next, to be observed by the inhabitants of this State as a DAY OF PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER. And they are requested to assemble on that day, in their several places of religious worship, that we may in united manner offer our confessions and supplications unto the Most High, and humble ourselves before him on account of the numerous offences with which in His omniscient eye, our hearts and lives are stained.

Recollecting that our munificent Benefactor expects from His creatures returns proportioned to the blessings with which they are favored, to the light which they enjoy, let us impartially contrast the favors which He has bestowed on us with the returns which we have made, and compare our temper and conduct with the unerring rule of His word. And while, with deep, unfeigned penitence, we confess the numberless deficiencies which we cannot fail to discover, and lament our wide deviations from that path of duty in which as a community professedly christian, we are sacredly bound to walk, let us treat the Father of Mercies, in the name of His Son Jesus Christ, to forgive our manifold transgressions, and to grant us the powerful aid of His good Spirit, that we may not only utter the language of penitents, but "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Sensible that on Him we are entirely dependant for the continued enjoyment of our civil and religious privileges, for the success of our enterprises, and for the supply of our wants, let us commend our public and private interests to His providential, protecting care, and beseech Him still to watch over and to bless us; to guide all who are entrusted with the administration of our affairs; to accompany with His blessing, and thus to crown with success the exertions of those who minister at His altar; to "rain righteousness" upon our towns and churches; to shed His choicest influences upon our Colleges, Academies and Schools; to lead our youth in the paths of virtue and piety; to smile propitiously upon the labors of the Husbandman, prosper our Commerce, Manufactures and Fisheries; and cause the voice of health, of rejoicing, and of devout thankfulness to be heard in all our habitations. To His watchful care let us also commend the interests of our sister States, and of our common country, beseeching Him to preserve its peace and prosperity; to bless the Chief Magistrate of these United States; to preside in the Grand Council of our Nation; to cause Literature, Science, Morality and Religion to exert a combined and increasingly powerful influence upon our National character, and to succeed the efforts of every society and of every individual, whose object it is to render this influence more extensive and effectual; And let us fervently pray that it may soon pervade every part of the salutary control, that the evils under which man has so long groined may fly before it, and that the will of GOD may be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

And the People of this State are requested to refrain, and to restrain their children and dependants from all labor and recreation on that day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ALBION K. PARRIS.
BY THE GOVERNOR:
AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1825.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature adjourned on Monday last, after a session of 55 days. There have been one hundred and eighty Acts and seventy-eight Resolves passed during the session.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR. It appears after all that Governor Parry has consented to be a candidate for re-election. At the adjourned Convention, the committee appointed to wait on Hon. N. Weston, reported his answer, declining to be considered a candidate for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Goodnow, of Alfred, a committee was then appointed, consisting of one from each County, to wait on Governor Parry, and renew the solicitation that he would serve the State in the office of Governor.

Then the Convention adjourned to the following evening, (Thursday, Feb. 24.)

At the adjourned Convention, the committee reported Gov. Parry's answer, giving his assent.

The President of the United States has issued a circular to the members of the Senate requesting their attendance at the Senate Chamber, on the fourth inst. (to-morrow)—at which time the new Cabinet will be appointed. The invitation extends to all Senators who may have been elected or appointed to fill vacancies occurring on that day.

THE NEW CABINET. Various are the conjectures made in different places with respect to the men Mr. Adams will nominate to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency, (who is now Secretary of the War Department,) and the resignation of Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and also the vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, occasioned by his own elevation. For these three different offices, we have seen something like a dozen names, among whom are Mr. Clay, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Cheever, J. W. Taylor, Gov. Clinton, Mr. McLean (Postmaster General), Mr. Barbour of Virginia, Gov. Cass of Michigan, and the Hon. John Sargent. We have no doubt, however, but the selections which Mr. Adams will make to fill these important offices may prove satisfactory to a majority of the nation, if not to every individual.

REPUBLICANS AND FEDERALISTS. These two great political parties in Massachusetts have held separate meetings to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c.—and, strange as it may seem to many who were engaged in the active political scenes in that State some ten or twelve years since, both of said meetings nominated the same men for those high, responsible, and dignified offices—viz. the Hon. Levi Lincoln, (who is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State) for Governor, and the Hon. Marcus Morton, (who is now acting Governor,) for Lieutenant Governor of that State for the next political year.

When men are elected to offices under such favorable circumstances, they are then free from party considerations, and can conduct themselves in their respective offices in that manner which will be the best for the public welfare.

THE "DISCLOSURES." We noticed about two months ago, that we had put into our hands a pamphlet of "Disclosures," &c. in which the late Gov. King and the Hon. Mark L. Hill were accused of violations of the Non-intercourse and Embargo Laws. These two gentlemen have now come forward (Gov. King for himself and Mr. Hill apparently by an attorney) in vindication of themselves, in a pamphlet containing the testimonies of witnesses and others, wherein they endeavor to recriminate their accusers.—There is no manner of doubt in our minds but both the accusers and the accused are guilty—and we again reiterate what we asserted before, that we are glad to see rogues fall out, for then, (as the saying is) honest men get their rights—and if they do not, it will serve to learn us in whom to place our confidence, or, at least, it will put a mark upon some of them so that we shall have a less number to shake out of the bag.

THE MILITIA BILL. This Bill, upon which so much time has been spent from the commencement of the session of the Legislature up to its very close; which has assumed a new shape as ever the chamber did colors; which has been carried from the House to the Senate and from the Senate to the House, till it could almost go alone; and which has been thumbed by joint committees and select committees and committees of conference, till it was very much in the predicament of the Irishman's knife, that had worn out two or three blades and three or four handles and yet was the same knife which his grandfather first purchased; this Bill was finally passed to be engrossed by both branches of the Legislature on Saturday evening last. We have no doubt that this has been a very perplexing subject for the Legislature, and we are satisfied there are so many conflicting opinions in the mind at present on the subject, that it would be impossible to adopt any system that would at once give very general satisfaction. Even military men differ widely in their opinions, and others differ still more. The Bill as it finally passed provides for three trainings in a year, all to be in the months of September and October, one for the purpose of inspection, one for discipline, and one for review. The fines for non-performance of duty amount to ten dollars annually; four dollars for inspection, three for discipline, and three for review.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN BERRY, of Denmark, was elected Major General of the 6th Division of the Maine Militia, on Saturday the 19th ult.

Our readers are informed that the correspondence with regard to the Slave Trade is postponed, by request, on account of possible Congressional proceedings on the subject.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, have been re-elected, by a handsome majority, Printers to the House of Representatives of the U. S.

We recommend the following to our readers not because we suppose they may not have a good wood pile, for we hope they have—knowing by sad experience what it is to be without one, and being subject to all the plagues named below, and many more not thought of by those who never experienced the want of wood.

From the N. E. Farmer's Almanac.
FEBRUARY.—Keep on sledging wood till you have got a pile just 99 times as big as the Sea Serpent.—There are but few things more vexatious than to be obliged to tackle your team in the hurry of haying, or harvesting, in order to make home a green tree top for fuel, which went after all, burn much better than an ice island. The cultivator who suffers summer to come about not having a good store of dry wood under cover, may rank with him whose pork barrel is as empty as the head of a dandy. If you do not intend that your wife, daughters, help, &c. should be as cross as a litter of catamounts, and snap at you like a hemlock back-log, you will split and pile away some elegant billets (not billet-doux) for orea wood. Give your ewes with lamb a few roots, to keep them in good heart; turnips, at this season, it is said, will injure the lambs. Either keep your stock well, or knock them on the head, sell their hides, and take a cruise to the Ohio country, for the purpose of peddling wooden nutmegs, and other yankee notions.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: Permit one, who feels a common interest with you in the passing events of the day, to congratulate you upon the fortunate and happy result of the recent auspicious and glorious election of a Chief Magistrate of this great and growing Republic. The distinguished and patriotic Adams is by a handsome majority of the free and constitutional suffrages of the Nation called to preside over the political destinies of more than ten millions of fellow beings. The contest has been long and arduous—the result is happy and auspicious.—The ancient Greeks and Romans were wont on momentous occasions to consult their fictitious oracles and fallacious auspices to learn their future destinies and prospects. But in modern days, civilized men more judiciously consult the faithful page of history, and endeavor to scan the characters of men and measures, and to learn from what has been what probably will be: drawing inferences from the relations of, and fitness and unfitness of things, in order to judge of future prospects. Availing ourselves of these useful lights at the present important epoch, the prospects of the citizens of the United States appear to us most consoling and joyous. Had the selfish, the ambitious and the unprincipled succeeded in placing in the Presidential chair an unprincipled demagogue, or mere soldier of fortune, in preference to a highly distinguished and accomplished statesman, we might indeed have looked forward with gloomy melancholy and fearful apprehensions. But, thanks to Heaven and the good genius of America, our present political prospects are most brilliant and animating. We may now look forward with the most cheering and encouraging prospects. We may felicitate ourselves in the joyous hope that our children and our children's children for a long series of generations in succession may enjoy the rich blessings derived from our happy republican institutions.

That, as in times gone by the unprincipled, designing and the ambitious have been constantly disappointed in their vile schemes of personal aggrandizement and unrighteous efforts to depress the worthy and patriotic and to exalt the vicious and profligate, so in the future we may confidently trust and hope that the good sense and public spirit of our free citizens will, in coincidence with an overruling and beneficent Providence, guarantee to the latest posterity the invaluable civil and religious privileges we now enjoy. And here I pray the indulgence of my fellow-citizens while I observe, that though the humble writer of this address was during the late electioneering campaign by name insulted in the "Columbian Star" of our modern Benedict of Alfred, as well as by some of his puny minions elsewhere, for frankly and independently advocating the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency in preference to another candidate who had rendered himself unfit for that high trust by criminal and immoral conduct, yet I rest satisfied in the belief that all who know me will do me the justice to believe me when I assure them that I did not espouse the cause of Mr. Adams in the hope or expectation of any office or appointment under his administration.—That the only reward sought for was the pleasure of promoting the cause of rational liberty, the approbation of all wise and good beings who understood my motives, and the approval of my own conscience.

"One self-approving hour, whole years outweighs,
Of stupid stares and of loud huzzas."

And here I will put the question to the redoubtable hero of the goose quill, who had the decency to call out by name a retired and private citizen, merely for asserting and exercising the rights of a freeman in reference to the election of a Chief Magistrate. Can you, sir, in truth and sincerity declare that in your worse than quixotic attempt to hoist an individual into the Presidential chair in opposition to the known sentiments and clearly expressed wishes of your constituents, who had so highly honored you, you had no sinister objects in view, no aim at self-promotion and Executive patronage? If you can so obtest yourself, then are foxes artless and tigers harmless. Had, sir, your in-

temperate and impetuous zeal permitted you to reflect for a moment upon the nature of the herculean labors you were about to undertake when you threw off the mask and gave in your adhesion to the Southern dynasty, you might have saved yourself from the palpable and open shame and political disgrace which now inevitably await you. Before, sir, you again conspire against the elective privileges and political interests of the independent republicans of Maine, "First stretch thy hand, and, with less impious might, Wipe out the stars and quench the solar light, For Heaven and Earth, the voice of God ordains, Shall pass and perish, but my word remains: The eternal word which gave, in spite of thee, Reason to man, which bids the man be free."

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
ENGLISH SEMINARY.

Mr. BARTON: By an advertisement in your last paper, we perceived with pleasure, that a Private Academy is to be commenced by Mr. B. C. Fernald, at Norway Village, in which the various branches of an English education are to be introduced. We have been informed, that, should sufficient encouragement be proffered, it is intended to make this a permanent Seminary—and when we assert that we anxiously hope adequate patronage will be extended to consummate this event, it is done with a real conviction that such an Institution is much needed in this vicinity. We know of no permanent school, located in this County, to which our youth, particularly young ladies who wish to pursue English studies only, can attend for instruction with so much advantage to themselves as to one established upon the principle avowed in the prospectus of Mr. Fernald; for it is a fact that must have been very apparent to every one who has had any insight into the proceedings of our Academies, that much of the Preceptor's time is necessarily taken up in attending to pupils pursuing classical studies, which, and the multiplicity of studies, preclude the possibility of giving much, if any, attention to the instruction of Penmanship. Nor are these the only considerations, which seem to offer themselves in favor of an institution like the one in contemplation. Are there not many of our young instructors and instructresses capitally deficient in a critical knowledge of the Grammar of the English Language, and the rules of Penmanship? These deficiencies we are not prepared to attribute to any neglect in general on the part of those who are found to be deficient, but to a want of proper opportunities. By the success which has every where attended the instruction of Mr. Fernald in these branches, we are led confidently to believe that those who might wish to render themselves more intimately acquainted therewith, would have an excellent opportunity afforded them. The system that he pursues in teaching Grammar, has been found by demonstration to be adapted to the "order of the understanding," and by relieving the pupil from the most irksome of all tasks—that of committing to memory what he does not comprehend, it is pleasing, while at the same time it is profitable. His method of Penmanship too, if we draw an inference from the united testimony of those acquainted therewith, is well calculated to give the pupil a quick and thorough knowledge of this useful art. The specimens of pupils who have attended under the instruction of Mr. Fernald in Penmanship exhibit a greater degree of improvement than we have ever seen elsewhere, we think.

We learn that it is the intention of Mr. Fernald to introduce into his Seminary, in a partial manner, the Lancasterian System of instruction, which has been introduced into the public schools in many of the southern States with great success, and which has recently been introduced into Portland. This system has been found by actual demonstration to be far superior to the common method pursued—and it has received the unqualified approbation of many of the most distinguished individuals on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic; among whom are to be found Gen. La Fayette and Gov. Clinton.

Having had some acquaintance with Mr. Fernald, and knowing the assiduous attention which he has heretofore paid to his pupils, we know him to be worthy of the patronage of the public. He is a young man of an unstained moral character; "honest, and faithful." As to his qualifications, the certificates of many distinguished individuals show how well he has succeeded in instructing heretofore—and we are willing to trust him to the test of experience in future.—when weighed in the balance, he will not be found wanting.

Finally: it is to be hoped, that parents instead of sending their children to a distance, for instruction, will loan their aid towards the establishment of schools amongst us; and thus while they would promote their individual interest, an important lift would be applied to the wheel of the public welfare—and the grateful voices of our growing youth would rise in seraphic strains of thankfulness for the performance of the heaven-inspired deed. MANY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Extracts from some minutes of the weather, taken in full view of the White Hills.

Dec. 28, 1824. A light touch of snow. Mountains occasionally obscured by gentle snow showers.—27th, Mild touch of snow at noon.—28th, Morn. mild. Begins to snow on the mountains at 3 P. M.; at 4, in Paris. Continues snowing through the night; no wind.—29th, Snows till noon, then clears off with a heavy blow and grows cold extremely fast; four inches of snow in motion into drifts. At 4, White Hills appear. Surrounding clouds, apparently about half as high as their summits. Sun sets clear behind them. Snow still drifting fast.—30th, Still, clear and cold.—31st, Fine, still, winter morn.; pleasant through the day; eve, mild and still, the motion of the clouds from S. W. by W. scarcely perceptible, by the moon; an almost certain indication, that the wind will soon change into the opposite quarter and bring in a snow storm. It

looks like the night, "That Dido with a sea-green willow in her hand, stood upon the walls, and wailed her love to come again to Carthage." It looks like the evening of Dec. 1800, when the Siren South wind lured the three rich Salem Indians from the shore, that were wrecked on Cape Cod the following morn. It looks like the delightful Thursday night, that preceded the dreadful cold Friday, 3d week Jan. 1811. Jan. 1, 1825. Mild and still till 9 at night, when it begins to snow. By 12, blows a gale; through the night and through Sunday the 2d, and night. Monday, fair, but continues to blow and drift till sunset; ways rendered impassable in many places till Thursday the 6th, which is very pleasant, after a sharp cold morning. The greater portion of January severe and pleasant.

Feb. 1. Mild and overcast at sunrise. Clouds heavy on the mountains. At nine A. M. wind suddenly rises from N. E. and begins to snow. Half an inch during the day and night.—Wednesday 2d, Wind strong at N. E. by N. Comes on to blow heavy. Snow very fine. Severest storm yet, except on the night of Jan. 1st. Twelve at noon, tremendous gale; wind moderates some at 4. From 7 till 12, gradually abating. Moon occasionally seen through thin clouds from S. exactly opposite the wind.—Thursday, 3d, Morn. fair. Wind N. E. At 3, transient clouds running from S. W.; wind S. E. Wind goes down with sun. Grows mild. At 9 eve, rises at E. Looks as if shut down for a snow storm.—Friday 4th, Sun rises in a thin haze; broken clouds in the W. At thirty minutes past 9, a bright arc of a circle, exhibiting all the colors of the rainbow, about 78 degrees elevation, N. W. from the sun; making it a degree, or two, west from the meridian of Paris, Ox. Co. The western limb of another arc of a circle became a tangent of the first and apparently would have doubled its diameter. It extended its other limb to the horizon in S. E. Its colors much fainter than the first. At 10, appeared a circle round the sun of ordinary brilliance, whose diameter would be equal to the first arc, and half that of the second.

Then appeared a bright halo, or dog, the centre of which is cut by the last circle N. E. of the sun. Next appeared an halo, about one degree from the largest arc on its northern side, twice the magnitude of the first, and N. from the sun. Bisect the first and brightest arc, and draw a line S. it becomes a tangent to the circle round the sun, when it would make a right angle with a line drawn W. from the sun. Draw a line from the centre of the halo, that is cut by the circle round the sun, N. to the largest arc, and it is half the distance from a line drawn from the sun to the largest halo, that the last line would be from the west end line, drawn from the middle of the brightest arc, and becomes a tangent to the circle round the sun, west from the sun.

There was a similar appearance, about the 23d Feb. 1796, which was followed by a heavy fall of snow and a severe gale in Boston, and its vicinity. But the most complex and brilliant, I ever noticed, was on the 18th March, 1816, when there was the most splendid display of four circles and five arcs of circles, which, completed, would have touched circles, or cut centres of circles. The circle round the sun had four bright equidistant halos. The circle to the north, double the diameter of the first, cut the center of first in the sun, having 4 equidistant halos. The first appearance was a remarkable bright halo to the east of the sun at half past eight, through the centre of which, soon appeared the arc of a circle, bright as a rainbow, and opposite to all that afterwards appeared. These became the most perfect and brilliant at ten, and disappeared at half past eleven, when it began to snow fast without wind. Every flake of snow, that fell at first, appeared like two cones, united at the base by a solid piece of triangular transparent ice. This brilliant display, I learned, was not noticed more than 20 miles to the South or North of Brunswick, where I took my observations. I afterwards learned it was stated by a French Philosopher, that there was an appearance of the kind in France, about the year 1604; but that there were only six circles, or parts of circles, and that in the centre of each particle of snow, was solid ice in this prismatic form.

Author of Touches on Agriculture.

N. B. Thanks to any Philosopher for a reason, why, in each of these last cases, there was one bright arc of a circle opposite the rest.

U. S. SUMMARY.

N. Carolina Gold.—Letters from that part of North Carolina, in the vicinity of which Gold has been found, state, that there has been a considerable quantity of Gold found since November last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Somewhere near the source of Long Creek, a Mine has been discovered on the land of Mr. Barringer, who is thought to be enriched by it. Some say he has found, already, half a barrel of gold, while some limit the quantity to half a bushel. It is said to have been found on the side of a hill, between two strata of slate-stone, and to consist of a mixture of gold dust and sand. It was supposed that Mr. B. had already collected Gold to the value of fifteen thousand dollars. Another letter states, that, in Cabarrus county, a week or two ago, a single lump of Gold was found, weighing 27 pounds! Our informant himself saw, a few months ago, one lump of more than four, and another of more than three pounds weight, that had been found.

National Industry.—The two facts we are now about to state are of infinitely more interest to the statesman and the patriot, and vastly more auspicious of an increase in national wealth than the facts stated in the above paragraph, however interesting they may be:

1. Within twenty miles round the city of Boston, there are now annually made forty thousand pieces of Flannel, each piece containing 46 yards. [The largest quantity of the same article ever imported in any one year, was 55,000 pieces.]

2. Not a vessel now leaves the port of Baltimore (and we presume this to be true of other ports) for South American ports, which does not carry as part of her cargo, American Manufactures of Cotton.

Lead Mine.—We understand a Lead Mine has been discovered on the estate of Jonathan Leach, Esq. of Canton, about 15 miles south of this City. A shaft has been sunk, we are told, to the depth of about 30 feet, and there is a fair promise of an abundant supply of the mineral. We have seen specimens of the Galena taken from this vein, and from appearances it is a very rich ore. Every discovery of this nature we regard as a public blessing.

Boston Statesman.

Several attempts have been made to have Geological Surveys in this State—and to have the earth bored for the discovery of Coal Mines and Minerals—but nothing has been done.—The discoveries that have been made have been accidental. It is possible that some of the hills which form the sides of the valley of the Connecticut may contain Coal of valuable Miners.—*Ibid.*

W. I. Squadron.—The U. S. schooner *Wasp*, Lt. Com. Boardman, has a rived at Norfolk. The *Wasp*, one of the West India Squadron, has been absent from the United States for seven months cruising in quest of pirates. She sailed from Tampa on the 18th and from Havana on the 23d of January and had not home \$50,000 in specie for merchants in N. York.

The *Balti* more Morning Call, formally announces Gen. Adams, at the expiration of his term, on the 4th of March next.

Extract of a letter dated "Leeds."
"I have just returned from the trial of Isaac B. Desha, Esq. Baker. George Shannon, Esq. of the Court has been in session for a case produced a greater excitement—produced a greater interest to know the result. morning, and the jury had been not found a verdict; I have that the jury have agreed on a deed it would have required me to have brought in a verdict show you the spirit that prevails when I inform you that a piece of means or other, conveyed to a was written a threat, "that if a verdict against the prisoner, he be hung in effigy and burnt." had any effect on the minds of pretend to say; but I do say, of concealing and carrying out but little better than the murder. If this is the way juries are their independence destroyed of justice be polluted at the become victims at the shrine positive proof was adduced against circumstantial evidence against strong. There are some mysterious circumstances connected with would lead to a supposition that, be innocent, at least be calculated to produce doubts. V or will take in the unfortunate is placed, I am unable to say. son he acted with dignity and however, cost him a mighty see that the feeling of suppression, breast, and traces of the deep countenance. Barry and Row fort in favor of Desha. The valuable stores of Rowan's mind tion in an able and eloquent one whole day before the jury."

From the
"Oh thou Dalhousie, the Lieutenant Colonel to the We copy the following political notice from the showing the way in which Philadelphia. It is, however, a statement of "our sister city Bins, whose rank is one that of Lt. Col. Roberts, demonstration extraordinary, as a measure."

Head Q.
Perceiving in the Columbian Graphic Press, that a town meeting, for the purpose of disapproval by the Congress, of JOE as President of the United States, this, my

PROCLAMATION.
Enjoying on all the citizens to be ready at a moment's warning the Civil Authority to prevent a rebellion, which may be to support the laws and constitutionally citizens. "The suburbs been justly said, are "large so—and I hold you, Majors, Captains responsible for any sedition which may occur."

In absence of the Colonel of SILENT
Lieut. Col. and

FOREIGN.

Highly important intelligence.
We are at length enabled to state that the Spanish Army in Peru, was totally defeated on the 9th of December, at which place, the Peruvian, and Panama, great rejoicings sides the Venezuela. Colombia below, the brig *Aspasia, of and despatched to England. She left Carthagena on the 14th.*

We are obligingly favored with a tract of a letter giving the situation received.—N. Y. Mercantile.

"Cy"

"The schooner *Fame*, evening in six days from important intelligence the in Peru, was totally defeated under General Sucre on the quilla on the 9th of December, and Generals Canteras taken prisoners—the first ed. I have seen a copy of transmitted by the Secretar Intendant of Panama, and the above, but also request ments which are on their detained, as there is no long them. There is so little it here, that the Venezuela to sail the very moment she the news to England."

"This intelligence was by an Englishman, despatched Consul resident at Lima, his arrival at Chagres, ch schooner to carry him to have sailed from there for was to proceed from Ch immediately."

It will be recollected that endeavor arrived at Charles from Chagres, and it was intelligence from Lima to the No doubt she is the vessel above letter. Nothing said from her, and it is evident brought was purposely kept believed however the intelligence England by the vessel despatched.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle, of Thursday last, formally announces Gen. Jackson, as a candidate for President of the United States, to succeed Mr. Adams, at the expiration of his term, four years from the 4th of March next.

Extract of a letter dated "Lexington, Ky. Jan. 20th." "I have just returned from Cynthiana to witness the trial of Isaac B. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker. George E. Hammon, Esq. presides as judge, and the Court has been in session two weeks. Never has a case produced a greater excitement in the public mind—never was greater interest felt on any similar occasion to know the result. I left Cynthiana this morning, and the jury had been out all night, but had not found a verdict; I have just learned, however, that the jury have agreed on a verdict of guilty. Indeed it would have required more than ordinary firmness to have brought in a verdict of acquittal; and to show you the spirit that prevailed among some who were anxious for a conviction, you will be surprised when I inform you that a piece of paper was, by some means or other, conveyed to the jury room, on which was written a threat, 'that if the jury did not bring in a verdict against the prisoner, Isaac B. Desha, they should be hung in effigy and burnt.' Whether such a threat had any effect on the minds of the jury, I will not pretend to say; but I do say, that the heart capable of conceiving and carrying such a threat to a jury, is but little better than the murderer of Baker himself. If this is the way juries are to be threatened, and their independence destroyed, may not the streams of justice be polluted at the head, and the innocent become victims at the shrine of party malice? No positive proof was adduced against Desha; but the circumstantial evidence against him was exceedingly strong. There are some mysterious and unexplained circumstances connected with this tragic affair, which would lead to a supposition that Desha might possibly be innocent, at least be such as I would suppose calculated to produce doubts. What course the Government will take in the unfortunate situation in which he is placed, I am unable to say. During the trial of his son he acted with dignity and becoming firmness; it, however, cost him a mighty effort; and you could see that the feeling of suppressed agony perturbed his breast, and traces of the deepest anguish marked his countenance. Barry and Rowan made a grand effort in favor of Desha. The vast and almost inexhaustible stores of Rowan's mind were all put in requisition in an able and eloquent speech which occupied one whole day before the jury."

From the New-York Statesman.

"Oh thou Dalhousie, the great God of war, Lieutenant Colonel of the Earl of Mar." We copy the following semi-military, semi-political notice from the Democratic Press, showing the way in which they do things at Philadelphia. It is, however, due to the reputation of "our sister city," to add, that Col. Binns, whose rank is one degree higher than that of Lt. Col. Roberts, denounces this proclamation extraordinary, as a silly and unnecessary measure.

Head Quarters, Southwark, February, 15, 1825.

Perceiving in the Columbian Observer and Democratic Press, that a town meeting is to be held to-morrow, for the purpose of disapproving of the appointment by the Congress, of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as President of the United States, I therefore issue this, my

PROCLAMATION.

Enjoying on all the citizens of the 100th regiment, to be ready at a moment's warning, to assist and aid the Civil Authority to prevent any insurrection, insurrection or rebellion, which may be in contemplation, and to support the laws and constitution as peaceable and orderly citizens. The suburbs of large cities, as has been justly said, are "large sores on the body politic"—and I hold you, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, responsible for any sedition which may take place to-morrow.

In absence of the Colonel of the 100th regiment, SILVESTER ROBERTS, Lieut. Col. and a Jackson supporter.

FOREIGN.

Highly important intelligence from Peru.

We are at length enabled to announce the total defeat of the Spanish Army in Peru.—This agreeable news is brought by the schooner Weymouth, from Carthagena, at which place, as well as at Chagres and Panama, great rejoicings had taken place. Besides the Venezuela Colombian frigate, mentioned below, the brig Aspatia, of this port, was taken up and despatched to England with the intelligence.—She left Carthagena on the 14th of January, for London.

We are obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter giving the substance of the information received.—N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

"CARthagENA, Jan. 13.

"The schooner Fame, which arrived last evening in six days from Chagres, brings the important intelligence that the Spanish army in Peru, was totally defeated by the Colombians under General Sucre on the plains of Guamanquilla on the 9th of December last. The Vice-roy and Generals Canterac and Valdez were taken prisoners—the first was severely wounded. I have seen a copy of the official account transmitted by the Secretary of Bolivar to the Intendant of Panama, and by him sent to the Intendant of this place, which not only states the above, but also requests that the reinforcements which are on their way to Peru, may be detained, as there is no longer any occasion for them. There is so little doubt of the truth of it here, that the Venezuela frigate is ordered to sail the very moment she is ready, to carry the news to England."

"This intelligence was brought to Panama by an Englishman, despatched by the English Consul resident at Lima, who immediately on his arrival at Chagres, chartered an American schooner to carry him to Charleston, and was to have sailed from there four days since. He was to proceed from Charleston to England immediately."

It will be recollected that the schooner Endeavor arrived at Charleston on the 27th ult. from Chagres, and it was stated she brought intelligence from Lima to the 23d December.—No doubt she is the vessel alluded to in the above letter. Nothing satisfactory transpired from her, and it is evident the information she brought was purposely kept secret. It is believed however the intelligence will first reach England by the vessel despatched from Carthagena.

LIMA, December 18, 1824.

"The Liberating Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely defeated the Spanish Army on the 9th instant, on the plains of Guamanquilla. Their commanding General, La Serna, was wounded and taken prisoner, with General Canterac, Valdez, Carralla, and other chiefs, officers and men; of course all the enemy's baggage, stores, &c. fell into our hands.

Lt. Col. Medina, aid to his Excellency, the Liberator, conducted the operations on the field, and we have to regret the misfortune of his assassination, in Perando, by the rebels of that place. All the authorities in the vicinity of the scene of action officially announced the triumph of our arms, and add that Gen. Canterac, who remained in command, on La Serna's being wounded, capitulated to Gen. Sucre, with the express stipulation that the fortress of Callao should be surrendered to the Liberating army.

The 9th of December!—The day has reached its meridian splendor that dawned at Junin at the opening of this year. The Spaniards menaced the subjugation of America, with that army which now no longer exists. The plains of Guamanquilla have witnessed the victory that closed the war of independence of the continent of Colombia. There was decided the question which divides Europe, which directly and nearly concerns America, which is all-important to the whole human race, and the influence of which no doubt will be felt by thousands and thousands of succeeding generations. The question is, whether the world is to be governed by the absolute power of a few legitimates, or whether the epoch is now at hand when the nations are to enjoy their liberties, and their rights. In a word, the liberating army has solved the problem, and has raised the last monument that was wanting to crown its glory.—Gratitude will inscribe upon it the names of the conquerors of Guamanquilla, and of the illustrious genius who has directed the war, who has saved Peru, and who, in the occurrences of —, has but found new avenues to glory. His fame will endure to the destruction of the world. This is a presentiment avowed to-day by all hearts that pant for liberty."

From the Carthagena Gazette of Jan. 13.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

CARTHAGENA, Jan. 13, 1825.

Sir.—The Commandant General of the Isthmus writes to me, under the date of the 3d inst. as follows:

I have this moment received a despatch from the Secretary of his Excellency the Liberator, dated at Lima, of which the following is a copy.

Republic of Peru. Office of the Minister of War and Marine, at Lima, December 18, 1824. To the Intendant and Commandant General of Panama. I have this day written to the Secretary of War and Marine, as follows: It is with the utmost satisfaction that I acquaint your Lordship, by order of his Excellency the Liberator, to whom the dictatorial power is committed, that within the present hour 5 in the afternoon, different despatches have been received, among which is one from General Santa Cruz, which confirms the total defeat of the Spanish army, on the 9th inst. at Guamanquilla. The Vice Roy La Serna, and the Generals Canterac and Valdez, were taken prisoners, the former severely wounded. The latter having succeeded to the command, capitulated with the General in Chief, Sucre, and gave in consequence an order to the Governor of the fortress of Callao, to surrender it to his Excellency the Liberator; and also ordered the other Spanish commanding officers in the field, to submit to the General in Chief. Lieutenant Colonel Medina, aid de camp of his Excellency, who was the bearer of the despatches from General Sucre, the capitulations and the orders of Gen. Canterac, was assaulted and killed on his journey by some factionists; but the moment I receive them I shall have the honor of transmitting them to your Lordship. In consequence of these flattering and extraordinary successes, His Excellency the Liberator commands me to say to your Lordship, they relieve our our intimate ally, the Republic of Colombia, from the necessity of making new sacrifices for the purpose of assisting this Republic in the war which until the 19th inst. she carried on with the Spanish power in this part of America.—His Excellency considers the 4000 men composing the expedition from Panama amply sufficient to secure the independence and liberty of Peru. Colombia remains free from her engagements in the South as much as Peru remains indebted for the assistance that she received from her at the sorrowful period of her misfortunes. His Excellency the Liberator therefore commands me to say to your Lordship that if your Lordship has any reinforcements to send to Peru, or if hereafter you shall receive any for that purpose, you may place them at the disposal of the government of Colombia, inasmuch as the new state of things renders such reinforcements unnecessary. I am your Lordship's most obedient servant, T. de Heres.—which I have the honor and satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship for your information, felicitating you at the same time, as well as your meritorious Department, not only upon this happy news, but also upon the immediate part which it took by its co-operation in the splendor of our arms in the territory of the Incas."

Permit me to have the satisfaction of hastening to transmit to you information of an event so glorious to Colombia, so important to the cause of all America, and so decisive against the pretensions of the Spanish peninsula, and to join my congratulations with yourself, and with all the Colombians, upon the peace of the new world. God preserve you.

CARLOS SOUBLETTE.

DEATHS.

In Newburyport, suddenly, Mr. Thos. Bailey, aged 83, a revolutionary pensioner. He served under the celebrated Paul Jones, on board the Alliance frigate—was in the memorable battle between the Bon Homme Richard and Alliance frigate, the Serapis, Countess of Scarborough, &c. After two years imprisonment in the Mill Prison, he returned to enjoy a long life and the liberality of his government.

In Northfield, N. H. Feb. 4, Col. Cutting Cilley, in the ninetyeth year of his age—an officer of the Revolution, and brother to the late Gen. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham.

At Williamstown, a child of Mr. Noah Cook, Jun. aged two years. The mother was carrying a shovel full of coals from one room to the other, when the child, in its play, ran against her, partly turned the shovel, and received the burning coals in its bosom. It lived about a week, in great distress.

In Watertown, (Conn.) at an advanced age, Mr. John Partree. His parentage and place of nativity are unknown. In early childhood, while he was unable to articulate clearly he was found alone, one morning, seated under a pear-tree—whence his name, with a slight abbreviation.

In Nelson, N. Y. Mr. Niles Matterson, caught by a cog wheel of a grain mill, and crushed through a space but two and a half inches in width, and instantly killed!

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of LAND in the town of Greenwood, lying in the North part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the years 1823 and 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Tax for 1824.
81	100	60	\$ 1 02	\$ 1 28
93	100	60	1 02	1 28
93	100	60	1 02	1 28
54	100	60	1 02	1 28
78	100	60	1 02	1 28
25	100	60	1 02	1 28
75	100	60	1 02	1 28
85	80	50	0 85	1 03
56	100	60	1 02	1 28
76	100	60	1 02	1 28
27	100	60	1 02	1 02
68	100	60	1 02	1 28
129	75	60	1 02	1 17
139	66	40	0 68	0 54
11	100	60	1 02	2 68
52	100	60	1 02	2 68
24	100	60	1 02	2 68
34	100	60	1 02	2 68
104	100	60	1 02	2 68
17	100	60	1 02	2 68
97	20	20	0 34	0 57
88	80	50	0 85	1 91
29	100	60	1 02	2 68
14	60	40	0 68	1 72

East half, 13 9 74 50 0 65 2 09*
Unknown, 2 9 77 50 0 65*
East half, unk. 3 40 35 1 03*

Unless said taxes with all the necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March next, so much of said Land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold of Public Auction, at the house of the subscriber, in Greenwood, aforesaid, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector of Taxes in said town. Greenwood, Feb. 4, A. D. 1825. 3w 33*

*These Lots lying in the South part of said town, formerly granted to Phillips' Academy. East end of said Lot lying in the South part of said town, formerly known by the name of Measure's and Haskell's Grant.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Peru. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1824—which are as follows:

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	Range of Acres.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Moulton,	16	8	114	\$ 1 14	\$ 1 14
Unknown,	12	10	100	1 00	1 00
A. D.	10	12	100	50	50
	4	14	100	100	1 00
	16	5	141	141	1 41
	17	6	141	141	1 41
	11	6	100	100	1 00
	15	7	100	100	1 00

Mrs. Gillman,	3	100	100	1 00
do.	2	100	100	1 00
do.	4	100	100	1 00
do.	9	100	150	1 50
Patten,	87*	120	1 20	

Lunt's lower tract,	1	100	400	4 00
Bartholomew Lunt,	2	1	100	400
Eighty rod strip,	1	2	84	100
	6	2	105	175
	5	3	75	75
	3	3	100	175
			710	1450
			200	400
			220	400
	8	1	50	211
				2 15
Lunt's Store and Potash,				40

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of March next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the house of the subscriber, in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

STEPHEN GAMMON, Collector of Taxes for 1824. Peru, February 10, 1825. 35 3w

*Half of a sq.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JONATHAN FRYE, administrator of the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars & eighty-three cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JEREH HILLMAN, administrator of the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, in said County; Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred forty-nine dollars & seventy-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JONATHAN FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 35*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

LEWIS DREW, of Buckfield, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will & testament of STEPHEN DREW, late of Buckfield, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Lewis Drew give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JEREH HILLMAN, Administrator on the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

DAVID M'WAIN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of DAVID M'WAIN, late of Watford, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said David M'Wain give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate Court, to be held at Watford, in said County, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.—35

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, HYMN BOOKS, used by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

TOUR OF LAFAYETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, A SKETCH of the tour of Gen. LA FAYETTE, with notices of his life, &c. &c.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE RUINED FLOWER.
 Its stem was broke; the desert wind
 Pass'd rudely o'er its tender head;
 It silent droop'd—its silent pin'd,
 Till all its hues and fragrance fled:
 The chilling frost of evening hour
 Shone coldly on the dying flower.
 Lone, withered flower! perchance the doom
 That nipt thee in thy day of youth,
 May be inscrib'd upon my tomb,
 Too deep for Time to blot its truth;
 And tears, too late by Sorrow shed,
 May freeze and glitter on my bed.
 And better this my fate should be,
 Than stain confiding Virtue's breast;
 Better to live in misery—
 Better to die with love unblest,
 Than build the hope of future fame
 On Beauty's wreck—on Woman's shame.
 BOSTON BARD.

THE GAMBLER.

AN EXTRACT.
 And I have seen a wife at dead of night,
 Watching the dying embers on the hearth,
 And fancying every blast that swept along
 The poor deserted cottage on the moor,
 A drunken husband's footsteps—and again,
 When it has died away, and left her heart,
 As if by her disappointment—she has look'd
 Upon her sleeping babes and pray'd with tears
 They ne'er may know the agony she feels.
 And when at last he comes, with tottering steps
 And vilest gloom to greet her faithful arms,
 Oh, how she mark'd her bosom's throbbing swell,
 As with a resignation worthy of Heaven—
 She smoothed his pillow, and with voice as sweet
 As ever mercy father'd, sooth'd his soul.
 And I have seen her, on a wintry eve,
 Seeking her husband laid the grand line through,
 And with a prayer that would have drawn a saint
 From paradise to hear—beg'd him fall off
 To spare her starving babes the means of life.

EXTRACT.—When neighbors dwell together
 In peace, and visit in friendship, converse for
 useful improvement, or harmless amusement,
 take part in each other's prosperity and ad-
 versity, concur in the government of their fami-
 lies, are candid to excuse each other's trivial
 or accidental failings; studious to reform real
 and dangerous faults; when all abide in their
 calling, and quietly perform their own business,
 and meddle not with the temporal concerns of
 others, a blessing will attend their designs.
 Their intercourse will be easy, pleasing and
 virtuous; and a foundation will be laid for the
 happiness of succeeding generations. Let if
 each is bound up within himself, and looks with
 unfeeling indifference on all around him, or be-
 holds his inferior with envy; if every meeting
 is filled with impertinent and angry controver-
 sy, and every visit employed in fattening and
 backbiting—if neighbor defames neighbor,
 and each watches for advantage against the
 other—if an acquaintance receive you with
 disguised smiles of pleasure and friendly greet-
 ings, but debases your character when your
 back is turned—if every brother will endeavor
 to supplant, and every neighbor will walk
 in slanders, one had better flee to the solitary
 mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

MELANCHOLY.—There is a species of mel-
 ancholy of which perhaps few but minds of un-
 commonly exquisite sensibility are susceptible.
 To them there are seasons when grief is a lux-
 ury; when, though melancholy's dark, gloomy
 hangings over the soul, we would not barter that
 gloom for the gayest scenes of what the world
 calls pleasure; for commingling with that mel-
 ancholy there is a fond recollection of blasted
 felicity; there is a soothing, benignant, un-
 terrible consolation, which pierces the over-
 hanging cloud; there is a stillness like the
 stillness of nature, when the drowsy mist of
 twilight is settling over the expanse; at the
 close of a cloudless summer day, when a every
 readiness and merrily passion is hushed, and the
 mind, buried in contemplation, and absorbed in
 its undimmed sensation, receives with the lux-
 ury of woe. At such seasons, necessary duties
 to repair to scenes of dissipation, or to the
 thronged the chattering delight associated with
 that recurrence should be accompanied with
 the certainty that those scenes of enchantment,
 the short lived moments of smiling glory,
 have passed forever away. There is a kindly
 falling sadness, a nameless charm in melancholy
 recollections of this peculiar cast, which pre-
 dominates over their asperity and endures their
 potency, and which all the splendor and
 brilliancy of a brilliant world cannot efface. At
 such seasons, the most tender and delicate
 feelings of sympathy were far dearer to the soul
 than the busy and distracting throng of active
 life—often, perhaps, at times, have retired from
 its anxious pursuits to indulge the weary soul
 in the soft tale of melancholy recollection, which
 would sometimes pass over it as the thunder of
 passion over a sunny and confiding scene, plac-
 ing along the peace-beaten heart in desolation
 and in gloom, till at length it bursts its heaviness
 is dissipated, the surrounding atmosphere is puri-
 fied, and all is light, life, and animation.

In the sheltering grave, the woman's heart
 will be at ease; the clouds of grief which
 which darken life's short day pervade not that
 still retreat. The poisonous breath of calum-
 ny, and the envenomed tongue of envy, here
 lose their corroding influence. The sym-
 pathetic mind, agonized by distress and unable to
 support the storms of ill fortune smile calmly
 in the embrace of death, into the placid en-
 joyment of uninterrupted tranquility. There
 oppressed virtue finds a secure asylum from
 the world's greatness; and the upbraiding
 of a cruel conscience is no longer painful

to its object.—The distinctions in society which
 consign merit to oblivion, and raise the worth-
 less from the dust, are here forgotten. Unfeel-
 ing pride is here disrobed of its tawdry cover-
 ing, and the gorgeous mantle is torn from the
 shoulders of the undeserving. Humble worth
 ceases to kneel suppliant at the feet of affluence
 and the lorn offspring of poverty no longer en-
 treats from avarice the stunted boon. The vic-
 tim of malevolence, who essays in vain to par-
 ry the thrusts of unmerited obloquy, glad that
 in death the dagger of contumely wounds not,
 welcomes with joyous aspect the closing period.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A merchant, originally from Liverpool, hav-
 ing acquired a large fortune in one of the West-
 India Islands, concluded that he could not be
 happy in the enjoyment of it, unless he shared
 it with a woman of merit; and knowing none
 to his fancy, he wrote to a worthy correspond-
 ent of his in Liverpool, to procure "a help
 meet for him." He was not acquainted with
 any style except that used in business; there-
 fore, treating of affairs of love as of merchan-
 dise, after giving his friend several commissions,
 and reserving this for the last, he went on thus:
 "Item.—Seeing that I have taken a resolu-
 tion to marry, and that I do not find a suitable
 match for me here, do not fail to send per next
 ship bound hither, a young woman of the qual-
 ification and form following: as for portion,
 I demand none; let her be of an honest family,
 between twenty and twenty-five years of age,
 of a middle stature, and well proportioned; her
 face agreeable, her temper mild, her character
 blameless, her health good, her constitution
 strong enough to bear the changes of climate,
 that there may be no occasion to look out af-
 ter a second through loss of the first soon after
 she comes to hand—which must be provided
 against, as much as possible, considering the
 great distance and dangers of the sea. If she
 arrives here conditioned as above said, with the
 present letter endorsed by you, or at least a true
 copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or
 imposition, I hereby oblige and engage myself
 to satisfy the said letter by marrying the bear-
 er at fifteen days sight. In witness whereof, I
 subscribe, &c." The correspondent read over
 and over this odd article, which put the future
 spouse on the same footing with the bale goods
 he was to send to his friend, and after admiring
 the prudent exactness of the West Indian
 (whose integrity he well knew) and his laconic
 style in enumerating the qualifications, which
 he insisted on, he endeavored to serve him to
 his mind; and after many inquiries, he judged
 he had found a lady fit for the purpose—of re-
 putable family, but slender fortune; of good
 temper and polite education, well shaped, and
 more than uncommonly beautiful. He made the
 proposal to her, and the young woman, whose
 dependence was chiefly upon a cross old aunt,
 with whom she lived in a state of perpetual un-
 easiness accepted it. A ship, bound for the Is-
 land, was then fitted out at Liverpool; the
 young woman, together with the bale goods,
 was put on board; being well provided with
 necessaries, and particularly with a certificate
 in due form, and endorsed by the correspon-
 dent. She was also included in the invoice, the
 last article of which runs thus: "Item.—A
 young gentlewoman, of twenty-four years of
 age, quality, shape and condition, as per order,
 as appear from the certificates and affidavits
 she has to produce." The writings, which were
 thought necessary for so exact a man as her fu-
 ture husband, were an extract from the parish
 register; a certificate of her character attested
 by the clergyman; an attestation by her neigh-
 bors, setting forth that she had patiently lived
 for three years with an old aunt, who was intol-
 erably peevish, and had not, during all that time,
 given the said aunt the least occasion of com-
 plaint; and lastly, the goodness of her constitu-
 tion was attested by four physicians. Before
 the gentlewoman's departure, the correspon-
 dent sent letters of advice by other ships to his
 friend, informing him that per such ship he
 should send a young woman, of such an age,
 character, condition, &c.—in a word such as he
 himself had requested to be sent. The letters
 of advice, the bales, and the young woman, got
 safe to port, and the West Indian, who was
 one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's
 landing, was charmed to see so handsome and
 yet so young a female, more especially when she
 approached him in the most graceful and mod-
 est manner, and, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange
 upon you, I beg you will be pleased to honor
 it." At the same time she delivered his cor-
 respondent's letter, in reading which he exclaim-
 ed, "Ah! Sir, I am sorry to hear that you are
 so young, and so beautiful, and so well provided
 with necessaries, and I am sure you will not
 be the first. I shall reckon myself the most for-
 tunate of men if you will allow me to discharge
 it." "Yes, Sir," she replied, "and the more
 willingly, as I am apprised of your charac-
 ter; we had several persons of honor on board,
 who knew you very well, and who gave you
 the greatest esteem for you." This interview was in
 a few days followed by the nuptials, which were
 very magnificent, and the new married couple
 were well satisfied with their happy union, ne-
 gotiated by a bill of exchange.

Two Dutchmen, travelling together, took up camp
 at night. Being much wearied by the fatigue of
 the day, they fell asleep. After they had slept for some
 time, one of them was awakened by a thunder storm.
 He got up much affrighted and called on his com-
 panion to arise, as the day of judgment had come. "I
 do not know you," said the other, "do you think
 as how do you of judgment would come in the night?"

A law student calling one day on a painter, found
 him engaged in copying a Raphael. "Upon my
 soul," says Quilman, "but I like you amazingly as far
 as you have gone." "Do you indeed say so?" re-
 plied the artist; "well you're a young lawyer, and
 may be a Judge!"

A PRIVATE ACADEMY.

WHICH commenced at Norway Village on Mon-
 day, 7th day of March next, 1825, by B. C.
 FERNALD. It will be conducted on the most ap-
 proved system, and all the branches usually intro-
 duced in English Schools will be attended to.

Terms.—\$2 00 per quarter or 20 cents per week.
 An evening course of LECTURES ON ENGLISH
 GRAMMAR and a course of LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP
 will be given during the first six weeks of the school.
 Terms.—75 cents for the course.

The following certificates will show what his
 success has been as an instructor of English Grammar
 and Penmanship, and experience only will show what
 it may be in other branches.

From Rev. Joseph Walker, Dr. Asa Danforth, Le-
 vi Whitman, Esq. dated "Norway Village, March 29,
 1824.

"This may certify, that Mr. BENJAMIN C. FERNALD,
 has given a course of Lectures, in this village, on
 English Grammar and Lessons in Writing, and to the
 best of our knowledge has given good satisfaction.
 We think his mode of instruction, especially for young
 scholars, the best we have seen: well calculated to
 give them an acquaintance with the principles of
 Grammar, and the rules of Penmanship, in a much
 shorter time, than the ordinary mode. And under
 these impressions, we have no hesitation in recom-
 mending him to the employment of any, who may
 wish for a teacher in these important branches of edu-
 cation."

From Benj. Hale, A. M. Principal of Gardiner
 Lyceum, G. W. Olney, Rector of Christ's Church,
 R. H. Gardiner, Esq. Dr. David Neal, Moses Sprin-
 ger, Jun. Esq. dated, "Gardiner, July 14, 1824.

"The subscribers having attended an examination
 of one of Mr. FERNALD'S Classes in English Grammar,
 are happy to state their approbation of his method of
 teaching, and their conviction, that it is calculated
 to give a thorough knowledge of the subject, in much
 less time, than is consumed in the common method.

"They also believe Mr. FERNALD to be uncom-
 monly assiduous in his attention to his classes, and they
 hope, that his attention and his skill will meet the
 patronage which they merit."

For further information, inquire of L. Whitman,
 Esq. Norway, or at this office.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident pro-
 prietors and owners of LAND in the town of
 Greenwood, lying in the North part of said town,
 formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant,
 and in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in
 the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector
 for said town, for the years 1823 and 1824, in the re-
 spective sums following, to wit:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Tax for 1824.
3	100	60	1 02	1 26
9	100	60	1 02	1 26
5	100	60	1 02	1 26
7	100	60	1 02	1 26
12	100	60	1 02	1 26
7	100	60	1 02	1 26
8	50	30	0 51	0 62
5	100	60	1 02	1 26
7	100	60	1 02	1 26
2	100	60	1 02	1 26
6	100	60	1 02	1 26
12	75	45	0 73	0 88
13	66	40	0 66	0 80
11	100	60	1 02	1 26
5	100	60	1 02	1 26
2	100	60	1 02	1 26
3	100	60	1 02	1 26
10	100	60	1 02	1 26
1	100	60	1 02	1 26
9	20	12	0 34	0 41
6	50	30	0 51	0 62
2	100	60	1 02	1 26
14	60	40	0 66	0 80

The following
 Lots, formerly
 taxed to Capt.
 Roger Merrill,
 Unknown,
 12 75 45 0 73 0 88
 13 66 40 0 66 0 80
 11 100 60 1 02 1 26
 5 100 60 1 02 1 26
 2 100 60 1 02 1 26
 3 100 60 1 02 1 26
 10 100 60 1 02 1 26
 1 100 60 1 02 1 26
 9 20 12 0 34 0 41
 6 50 30 0 51 0 62
 2 100 60 1 02 1 26
 14 60 40 0 66 0 80

East half, 13 75 45 0 73 0 88
 Unknown, 12 75 45 0 73 0 88
 East half, unkn. 3 40 20 0 51 0 62

Unless said taxes with all the necessary intervening
 charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before
 the 1st day of May next, so much of
 said Land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold
 of Public Auction, at the house of the subscriber, in
 Greenwood, aforesaid, on said day, at one o'clock in
 the afternoon.

JOHN MALL, Collector of Taxes in said town.
 Greenwood, Feb. 4, A. D. 1825. 3w 33*

*The Lots lying in the Fourth part of said town,
 formerly granted to Phillips Academy,
 and east end of said Lot lying in the South part of said
 town, formerly known by the name of Masure's and
 Halsey's Grant.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Hiram.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands
 hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, that
 the same are taxed in the bills committed for collec-
 tion to the undersigned Collector of said Hiram, for
 the year 1824, in the respective sums following, viz:

Name of Proprietor.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Tax for 1824.
John B. Osgood,	8 19 & 19 G.R.E.	1 23	1 47
James Osgood,	Unknown.	12 24	14 01
Richard Odell,	Unknown.	1 31	1 56
Church C. Trant,	Unknown.	41	49
Neal Jewett,	one house,	4 03	4 87
Joseph Cressy,	3	3 69	4 45
James Lot, so called,	5	6 02	7 22
Gardner Lot, do,	5	6 02	7 22
Potter Lot, do,	4	5 02	6 02
Hazen Lot, do,	Unknown,	2 63	3 16
Heirs of Thos. Cutts, Tyler lot,	Unknown,	4 03	4 87
Joseph Pierce,	Unknown,	6	7 22
Joseph Gray,	Unknown,	1 51	1 81
Asen Stuart,	Unknown,	36	43
Joseph Graham,	Unknown,	3 02	3 62
Daniel Small,	Unknown,	2 07	2 47
Samuel Bradley,	Unknown,	2 02	2 42
Benjamin Edwell,	Unknown,	1 01	1 21
Durgin and Irish,	1-3 saw mill,	1 89	2 29

The said Collector will proceed, according to law, to
 sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at ten of
 the clock A. M. at the Store of BENJAMIN BARRER,
 in Hiram, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of March
 next, so much of the said Lands as shall be sufficient
 to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening
 charges, if no person shall appear on or before that
 time to discharge said taxes and charges.

BENJAMIN CHADESBURN, Collector.
 Hiram, Feb. 4, 1825. 3w 3*

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all
 concerned, that he has been duly appointed and
 taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last
 Will and Testament of STEPHEN SANDERS, late
 of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased,
 by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore re-
 quests all persons who are indebted to the said de-
 ceased's estate to make immediate payment; and
 those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
 the same to
 BARNABAS MYRICK.
 Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 3d 3w.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all
 concerned, that he has been duly appointed and
 taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, on the
 estate of RICHARD DOLE, late of Hebron, in the
 County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law
 directs—He therefore requests all persons who are
 indebted to the said deceased's estate to make im-
 mediate payment; and those who have any demands
 thereon, to exhibit the same to
 EBENEZER HOLMES.
 Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 3d 3w*

G. C. LYFORD,

At the Cheap Store, Court-Street, Portland.
 HAS JUST RECEIVED, 15 Packages FRESH
 GOODS, which, with his former stock, will
 be sold very low. Among the BARGAINS, are

2000 yds. stout Brown SHEETINGS, at 12-12 cts.
 2500 yds. fine do. do. 14 & 15 cts.
 700 yds. coarse do. SHIRTINGS, 9 cts.
 750 yds. stout do. do. 12-12 cts.
 10 dozen plain MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS,
 from 12-12 to 20 cts.
 14 dozen figured MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS,
 yard square, at 25 cents each.
 1 bale AMERICAN GINGHAMS, at 12-12 cts.
 1 bale do. do. 12-12 cts.
 Light and dark ENGLISH GINGHAM, Cal-
 ico width, at 12-12 cts.
 4-4 Cord PINK GINGHAMS, at 25 cents.
 Narrow White FLANNELS, at 12-12 cts to 17.
 Red FLANNELS, from 25 cts. to 24. 6d.
 100 CASSIMERE SHAWLS, from 74. 6d. to \$3 25.
 100 pieces plain and figured BOMBAZETTS.

ALSO.

Blue, Black, Mixt and Drab Broadcloths;
 Black and Mixt Cassimeres; Ladies' Blue and
 Drab Habit Cloths; Sattinets, fine assortment;
 Caroline and Scotch Plaids; Calicoes; Copper-
 plates; Muslins; Cambrics; Vestings; Silk
 and Worsted Hosiery; Black Nankin and Can-
 ton Crapes; Double Chain Black and Colored
 Levantines; Black Sinclaws and Sarsnets;
 Changeable and Figured Silks, Norwich and
 Italian Crapes; an excellent assortment Gloves;
 Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics;
 Black and White Silk Laces; Thread, Bobbin-
 nett and Mechlin Laces; Real Merino Shawls
 and Mantles; Raw Silk and Worsted Mantles;
 White and Green Gauze Veils; White and
 Black Lace Veils; Ribbons; Tapes; Bobbins;
 Paper and Box Pins; Cotton Batting; Peleuse
 Wadding; Gimps; Cord Plushes; Habit But-
 tons; Frogs, &c. &c. &c.
 Portland, January 17, 1825. 20 2w

HAT STORE REMOVED.

JEREMIAH HASKELL

HAS REMOVED from Exchange-Street, to No. 2,
 Boy's Benbowes, Middle-Street, second door
 from Exchange-Street; where he has just opened a
 prime assortment of

Gentlemen's, youth's and children's HATS,
 of various qualities and manufactures;
 Gentlemen's, youth's, and children's FUR CAPS,
 various prices;
 Ladies' and Misses BEAVER BONNETS and Chi-
 lli's Caps, Fur Trimmings, &c.;
 Gentlemen's GLOVES and UMBRELLAS.

Also—a few bales BUFFALO ROBES.

The above were selected by himself, ex-
 pressly for retailing, and will be sold at a small ad-
 vance for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders
 and any article, sent upon an order, which should
 disappoint the expectations of the purchaser, or that
 should not fit, may be returned and exchanged, or the
 money will be refunded.

*CASH will be paid as above for

1000 Prime FOX SKINS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 9, 1824. (2d 3meop.)

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between

the subscribers in Buckfield, was dissolved by
 mutual agreement, on the seventh day of February,
 1825. The notes and accounts due to the firm are
 left in the hands of Z. LONG, who takes the store and
 goods.

ZADOCK LONG.
 LUCIUS LORING.

Buckfield, Feb. 8, 1825.

PAPER.

HORACE SLAVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings
 has on hand an extensive assortment of Royal
 and 4, Pot—Sheathing—British Cap—and Wrapping
 Paper.
 Feb. 14, 3w 3d

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SLAVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings
 has just received a consignment of Machine
 Cards, from the Manufacture of Horace Smith, Esq.,
 Worcester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.
 *Orders for any quantity executed at short no-
 tice.
 Feb. 15—1f 3d

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the Post-Office, in Paris, is re-
 moved to the Oxford Books Store, and Asa BARTON
 appointed Assistant Post-Master. All persons indebt-
 ed for postage of letters or newspapers, are requested
 to pay the same to him immediately.

N. B.—For the future, no credit will be given for
 postage.
 RUSSELL HUBBARD, Post-Master.
 Paris, Jan. 28, 1825.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against pur-

chasing a NOTE, given by the subscriber to Sir
 LAS HALL, for the sum of thirty-three or forty-three
 dollars, dated "June 25th, 1806," said Note is paid,
 and has either been lost or mislaid, and it was the
 only note I ever gave to said HALL.

RICHARD WALDEON.
 Buckfield, Feb. 14, 1825. 3d 3w*

THE PEOPLE'S

Present, the Hon. Richard

dermen Wyckoff and C.

tempt to Poison. Counsel

District Attorney, D. G.

the Prisoner, Griffin, Pri-
 Mr. Maxwell opened
 speech, in which he de-
 monstrated connected
 probable causes of Reid
 appear, he said, from the
 whom if necessary the
 an infant of tender ye-
 room with Reid, and
 appeared, had at least, it
 been improperly dispo-
 with the anxiety of a
 Robb, the mother of the
 and communicated her
 was much alarmed at M.
 begged her to desist from
 let it reach the ears of
 however, Reid became
 suspicious, and from the
 ed a series of persecut-
 untate family, which
 would attempt to show,
 poison. After reminding
 idence in the case was
 tial, and it would the
 weigh each fact with ca-
 to call

Ann Carrol, who to
 mother of five children,
 the 9th of January, with
 Mary Carrol, rose with
 rest of the family. Wi-
 heard the dog bark, and
 door, and shortly came
 "Oh! mother, I have
 Witness supposed the c
 the child by some of t
 a great favorite; and t
 her she might eat some
 contained on top part
 then some muffins, and
 and cranberry tarts. T
 two, and buttered, w
 on the butter. The cl
 tarts, and broke one in
 to her brother, and the
 took a little of the ju-
 child divided into four